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Scientific Note

THE TYPE LOCALITY OF *BOLORIA FREIJA NABOKOVI* STALLINGS & TURNER (LEPIDOPTERA: NYMPHALIDAE)

The type locality restriction of *Boloria freija nabokovi* Stallings & Turner, 1946 by Troubridge & Wood (Troubridge, J. T. & D. M. Wood. 1990. *J. Lepid. Soc.*, 44: 180–187) is incorrect. In describing the type locality of *B. f. nabokovi* as “102 miles north of Summit 2,” they left out a comma that occurs in both the original description and on the labels of the type specimens. They also misplaced and misspelled words describing the locality. The locality was given as “Mile 102, North of Summit 2” in the original description. The full information, given in the original description (Stallings, D. B. & J. R. Turner. 1946. *Canad. Entomol.*, 78: 134–137), follows: “Alaska Military Highway, July 23, 1943, Mile 102, North of Summit 2, Ravine, Elevation 6000 ft., Collector: D. S. Correll.” This is an exact repeat of the labels attached to the type specimens as examined by Shepard in 1980.

This locality information has confused many investigators attempting to relocate *B. f. nabokovi*. There is no point near mile 102 (km 164.1) on the present Alaska Highway that is near an elevation of 6000 feet (1815 m). The only points where the Alaska Highway approaches 6000 feet in British Columbia are at Summit Lake and at the Sentinel Range, where Troubridge & Wood attempted to restrict the type locality. In the last 50 years, there have also been several reroutings of the original Alaska Highway that have obscured references to early mileage markers.

In 1989, Shepard examined the archives of the Yukon Territory, Whitehorse, and the Pacific Northwest Collection at the University of Washington, Seattle. Kondla examined locally available documents and interviewed long-time residents. During the construction of the Alaska Highway, in 1942, and its first year of service, in 1943, the highway utilized a mileage system different than that used after 1943.

The highway was first marked with mile posts in several sections. Section D of the road went from Fort Nelson to Watson Lake (Cohen, S. 1979. *The Trail of '42*. Pictorial Histories Publ. Co., Missoula, Montana). At each construction base

camp, the mileage markers were begun again at mile zero (Lanks, H. C. 1944. Highway to Alaska. D. Appleton-Century Co., New York). From the southern end of the highway, the first work camp was at the present mile zero. The second work camp was near Fort Nelson. The 1952 Milepost (Anonymous 1952. Milepost. [new revised 1952 edition]) was published before any rerouting and change of miles on the Alaska Highway but after the present mile zero was established. The 1952 Milepost shows that in 1952 Summit Lake was listed at mile 392.1; at mile 395.2 there was a sign identifying "One-O-Five Creek," and at mile 396.7 there was a sign identifying "One-O-Seven Creek." This means that One-O-Five Creek was 105 miles from Fort Nelson work camp and, thus, Summit Lake was 3 miles less distant from Fort Nelson work camp at mile 102. The "Summit 2" at "mile 102," referred to in the original description of *B. freija nabokovi*, must be at this locality. From the 1943 mile zero of Fort Nelson, Steamboat Mountain is Summit 1 and Summit Lake is Summit 2. Specimens collected by Crabo & Pelham on 4 Jun 1989, and by Troubridge on 19–25 Jun 1989, near Summit Lake further justify this deduction.

Based on the above, we restrict the type locality of *B. freija nabokovi* Stallings & Turner, 1946 to "a ravine north of Summit Lake, mile 392 [now km. 621.7] Alaska Highway, British Columbia, Canada." No specimens of *B. f. nabokovi* have been collected near the attempted type locality restriction of Troubridge & Wood (1990). A British Columbia topological map (MacDonald Creek, 1:50,000, 94 k/10 East Half) shows an unnamed creek near the east end of Summit Lake coming from a ravine that reaches 2188 m (6000 ft) at its upper end. This is likely the exact spot where the type specimens were collected. It is also the Mt. St. Paul locality of Troubridge, and he undoubtedly recollected the type locality.

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Scientific Note

INTRODUCTION OF A NEW ORB-WEAVING SPIDER, *NEOSCONA CRUCIFERA* (LUCAS) (ARANEAE: ARANEIDAE), INTO CALIFORNIA

On 7 Oct 1983, I collected specimens of an unfamiliar orb-weaving spider at Santiago Oaks Regional Park in the city of Orange, California. I sent the specimens to Herbert W. Levi, at Harvard University, who referred to them as *Neoscona hentzii* (Keyserling), a species found in the eastern U.S. I recently sent him more